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THE ORGANIZED FARMER

Vol. XVII September, 1958 No. 9



40,000 UNITS

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## F. U. A. OBJECTIVE

GENERAL SCIENCES

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# FARMERS Should Remember!

Farmers set up co-operative enterprises to provide themselves with needed services — and to ensure savings in the cost of conducting their business. In the case of United Grain Growers Ltd., Western Canada's pioneer farm co-operative, over 50,000 farmers are united in the ownership and control of a vast grain handling organization serving members and their fellow farmers at over 650 prairie elevator points.

As another harvest season is at hand, farmers should remember the U.G.G. was built to provide them with SERVICE and SAVINGS! The more they use the facilities which are owned and operated by farmers, the stronger they build an organization which is pledged to work in the farmers' interests!



Again This Season . . .

DELIVER YOUR GRAIN — BUY YOUR FARM SUPPLIES  
at elevators of

*United Grain Growers Ltd.*

"Serving Agriculture Since 1906"



# WHEAT in the WORLD TRADE

## Producer's Consumer's Problems

### President's Report

The highlight of the month was the International Wheat Surplus Utilization Conference, at Brookings, South Dakota. This was the end result of several years of work by many people — in governments, universities, farm organizations. It was a tremendous undertaking, involving many difficulties that at the time seemed insurmountable. However, by perseverance and hard work the conference was finally held. Every one who attended, I am sure, felt that all the sweat and tears were worth while. It is perhaps unfair to pick out individuals, or organizations for special mention, but some mention should be made of the work of Dr. Larry Kristjanson of the South Dakota Agricultural College. He is a Canadian by birth, from Gimli, Manitoba, and is an outstanding economist as well as being a man who knows the common people, and the problems that they face, in many parts of the world. Assisting him was Dr. Attiga of India, who rendered excellent service. The conference could not have been the success it was without the active support of Food & Agricultural Organization officials, who gave outstanding leadership, and the contribution that the U.S. farm unions and United States government gave to the meeting.

A brief summary of the recommendations of the conference, some comments by myself on side-lights or impressions, and editorial comment on the results of the conference are included in this issue.

It is my opinion that the matters raised at the conference are of vital concern to everyone and are particularly vital to all Canadians, especially to all Canadian farmers. I would hope that F.U.A. members would become thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the problem. These issues are vital to us as citizens and as farmers. They could be the beginnings of a new kind of a world, and a new national policy for agriculture that really works, but whether they do or not is going to depend very largely on farmers and how well they sell the idea.

During the time that I was at the conference I went over to Wyoming, during the weekend, to meet with farm union people at their Sunday picnic at Devil's Tower. Some 400 farm families were present and I had the opportunity to talk to them about the Farmers' Union of Alberta, and Canadian agriculture. Farmers from Wyoming, Colorado and

Montana that I talked to, were very much like our own farmers, and their problems are not very different either. I was royally welcomed to their meeting, and their hospitality, both before and after, was in the very best traditions of farm people. It was a thoroughly enjoyable weekend. I learned a great deal and I think I was able to give them a better understanding of our organization, our problems and our policy.

\* \* \*

Closer association between our organization and U.S. farmers is most desirable and could pay big dividends. For example — I was in cattle country and they were concerned about Canadian cattle entering the U.S. When they were told the actual extent of our exports of cattle — the fact that they sometimes export cattle into Canada and that the balance of trade was heavily in their favor, opposition to Canadian cattle disappeared in that group at least.

\* \* \*

My observations confirmed what many of you know, that the U.S. agricultural program is breaking down. Every one agrees that the present program is unsatisfactory, but there is no agreement as to what a new program should be. Farmers are divided into three organizations that sometimes seem to be more concerned with fighting each other than in helping farmers. Farmers themselves are divided into rival groups within the community, with the result that community spirit is destroyed and government constantly plays one side against the other. Politics, to some extent at least, have entered farm organizations with the Farmers' Union generally supporting the Democrats and the Farm Bureau the Republicans on the local level. All in all I feel that U.S. farmers are in for some bad times in the next few years.

\* \* \*

I had occasion to discuss the matter of farm unity with a number of farm leaders from the U.S., and other countries, one evening at Brookings. Our conclusion was that the great unsolved sociological problem of this age was, while farmers are deeply suspicious of their neighbors and of their own organizations they take, without question, everything that any two-bit salesman or cattle buyer says as gospel truth. We get too soon old and too late smart.

**F.U.A. MEMBERSHIP WEEK**  
November 3 - 8.

**F.U.A. ANNUAL CONVENTION**  
December 8 - 12.



## The Organized Farmer

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### EDITORIALS

## The Brookings Conference

### ECONOMIC REALISM

When the delegates assembled for the Brookings Conference they faced two different types of problems — depending on where they came from. Delegates from the so-called surplus producing nations were concerned with the presence of so-called surpluses which would continue to keep their farm prices low and their agriculture in economic trouble. On the other hand, delegates from the so-called underdeveloped countries were faced with a lack of industry, chronic malnutrition amongst their people, constant danger of famine, and with the result, the lack of political stability.

It is probably worthwhile to examine each of these problems, a little, in order to emphasize the importance of finding solutions to both sets of problems.

The conference spent considerable time assessing the surplus problem. Their conclusion was that in North America at least, we will continue to produce more than we can eat ourselves, or sell in normal commercial markets. This same conclusion has been reached by F.A.O., and by independent economists both in Canada and the United States. These conclusions are based on the premise that we will not have a long series of dry years or other natural disasters, and that governments will not let prices fall so low as to bankrupt large numbers of farmers. If these conclusions are correct — and we think they are — then they have important implications insofar as national agricultural policy is concerned.

Farm organizations have relied on price support, as one of the chief weapons in their fight for parity. Many farmers are convinced that parity prices are the only cure for the economic ills of agriculture. This type of approach has been used in the United States. While prices were never set at 100% of parity, nor on all farm products, this has been the objective. The results are well known.

Because of the security afforded by price support, and, in some cases, by the level of prices themselves, production increased until surpluses resulted. Governments, alarmed by the accumulation of surpluses, decided that something should be done, and reduced the price supports. In the short pull, and with some products, this resulted in increased production and further surpluses. In long pull, either farmers were forced out of business, or into other lines of production, in which the support prices were higher. In other words, lowering support prices does not lower production, but may, and usually does, result in changing the surplus from one product to another. It has also had such weird effects as making Alabama a commercial wheat growing state. This type of policy has probably helped farm income in the aggregate to some extent at least, but it certainly hasn't brought parity to agriculture.

In Canada we have only recently attempted to use price support to any extent, and it is too early to assess the results. While the legislation is different from that in the U.S., in the actual carrying out of the program we have, so far, followed them almost exactly. When a product under price support is increased in production, as in the case of skim-milk powder, down has come the support price. This may conceivably result in less skim-milk powder but, if it does, it will result in more cheese.

So the merry-go-round goes round and round, and the farmer gets more disgusted, and poorer and poorer; until many say price supports are no good and should be done away with. Even if that were desirable, which it is not, it wouldn't solve the problems of surpluses. They are not the result of price support but of technological advances in agriculture, and of favorable weather. Price support does not cause surpluses, it cannot reduce them, but it does determine which product will be in surplus.

By attempting to control surpluses by adjusting the level of support downwards we merely reduce net farm income, and change the surplus from one product to another. Without price supports the same thing would happen but the drops would be more violent than at the present. Inevitably, we come to the conclusion that, if prices are going to be kept on a level that will bring parity to agriculture, surpluses must be dealt with.

This can be done, either by restricted production, or by removing them from the commercial market. There is no other way out, and, until one or other method is followed, agriculture will continue in economic trouble. Before examining the merits of the two methods — let's look at a few problems of the underdeveloped countries.

One half the people of the world are undernourished. Many millions are hungry. Famine is a constant threat. Millions are either unemployed or underemployed. Average yearly income in many countries is around \$50.00, and life expectancy 20 years. These are the people who menace the peace of the world. They represent the number one problem of the world today. We ignore them at our physical peril.

(Continued on page 16)



# Summary of Findings of the International Wheat Surplus Utilization Conference

The purposes of the conference were threefold: (1) To determine the size and extent of present wheat surpluses and the prospects for the next few years; (2) To evaluate existing methods of surplus disposal—especially P.L. 480; (3) To examine the possibilities of expanding the use of surplus wheat. The consensus of the group on these three problems seemed to be:

## SIZE AND EXTENT OF THE WHEAT SURPLUS

1. The world is producing about as much wheat as it can consume, under present conditions, even with concessional sales at recent levels.

### Production

In the world, agricultural production was low after the war; since then, it has increased substantially. It is now about 40% above what it was just before the war. The expansion has levelled off some in recent years. The expansion has been most rapid in the higher-developed countries, and they are producing about 60% more than just before the war, with the others somewhat less than the 40% average.

2. There has been a sharp upward trend in unsold carryover stocks in major exporting countries during the last 6 years, flattening off in 1957-58 and 1958-59.

### Stocks and Surplus Situation

There was a poor rice crop last year. Current world stocks of rice, wheat and cotton are down, but up in corn and butter. There is an acute surplus situation in Europe on butter, with all exporting countries trying to dump their increased production on the English market, without consuming more at home.

The reduction in wheat stocks is transitory. The indications are for another big wheat crop for this year and for the world. Will probably set a new world carryover level by the end of this new crop year, as compared to the previous record world carryover (4 major exporters) of 1.8 billion bushels a year ago; probably 2 billion by mid-1959.

—(Mordecai Ezekiel)

## U.S. WHEAT SURPLUSES

The official carryover as of the 1st of July will be released on Thursday of this week, July 24. On the basis of stocks on April 1 and of the estimated subsequent domestic use and export, the carryover is expected to be in the neighborhood of close to 900 million bushels. If we assume that a desirable reserve level is 500 million bushels, a surplus of about 400 million bushels would be indicated.

However, a year from now this surplus is expected to be greatly increased. Let us look at the estimates for the marketing year ahead of supply and distribution—these would determine the size of our carryover and related size of the surplus.

The 1958 wheat crop is estimated at about 1,343 million bushels on the basis of conditions as of July 1. This is a large crop—second largest ever produced in the United States, exceeded only in 1947. It is greatly in excess of likely domestic needs and likely exports.

Domestic disappearance in 1958-59 is expected to total about 593 million bushels, slightly above 1957-58. If exports should total about 375 million bushels, which is below last year, reflecting favorable crop prospects in Europe, the carryover July 1, 1959, would total about 1,260 million bushels, or about 380 million above that of this year. If we again assume a reserve of 500 million bushels, a surplus on July 1, 1959 in the neighborhood of 750 million bushels is indicated. Our big surpluses point up the reason why we are interested in expanding our markets.

—(Robert E. Post)

3. As long as the present system of arrangements for government protection to agricultural incomes, trade barriers, etc., in importing and exporting countries, continues as it has in recent years, and as long as technology of production continues to result in rising yields as it has been doing, there seems unlikely to be any material change in this general surplus situation, despite the continuing increase in population.

4. Independent measures of surplus disposal may, therefore, assume a semi-permanent character, and effect an increasing part of the international trade in grains, thus adding to the marketing difficulties now being experienced by exporting countries.

## Evaluation of Public Law 480

It is to the interest of farmers and the general public that existing surplus food supplies be used as fully as possible to speed up economic development in the less developed countries of the world. Public Law 480 has attempted to do this. This has the desirable effect of increasing their present levels of nutrition, and raising their ability to produce, and of speeding up the rate of progress in their production, and levels of

national income and consumption, making their countries better able to buy and sell in foreign trade with other countries.

1. That P.L. 480 be amended so as to authorize agreements under Title I for a period of 5 years ahead with only the costs during each year of such agreement to be charged to that year's appropriation. This change would enable recipient countries to develop firm plans for development projects to use the funds for a suitable period ahead, and to arrange for domestic sale of surplus products, and to simultaneously use the foreign currency resulting from those sales for expanded development projects.

Our (U.S.A.) special export programs for wheat during the four years of Public Law 480 have been substantial and varied. By categories, they have been as follows:

Sales for local currency — 661 million bushels.

Bartered for strategic and critical materials — 207 million bushels.

Donated to foreign governments for famine and other emergency relief — 50 million bushels.

Donated to private relief programs and to charitable organizations, an equivalent of — 30 million bushels.

As I indicated before, the total of 948 million bushels compares with 545 million bushels which moved for dollars during this period.

2. The sections of P.L. 480 dealing with the assurance that recipient countries will continue commercial imports at their previous levels should be strengthened to afford as much protection to exports by other friendly nations as they give to exports by the U.S. The present language in P.L. 480 and the present agreements may result in substituting U.S. commercial exports for those by other exporters, which is contrary to the spirit of the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal, to which most countries, including the U.S.A., have subscribed.

3. The use of local currency proceeds for expenditures that would otherwise be paid in dollars should be limited to the minimum amount possible. Since they do not increase the recipient country's capital formation, and tend to harm other exporting countries by substituting U.S. exports (paid in dollars) for purchases from other exporters, they represent an addition to the program contrary to its stated purposes and objectives, and should if possible be eliminated entirely.



4. Countries should be given the maximum flexibility possible to select their own development projects to be financed from amounts earmarked for local currency loans, wherever the effectiveness of their own administrative arrangements justify.

5. That barter deals be restricted to the minimum possible and that the recent administrative requirement for proof that additional consumption would result should continue to be strictly enforced. Surpluses disposed of earlier under barter or triangular deals have tended to be substituted for other commercial imports, rather than to be offset by increased food consumption in the recipient country. This is especially true when a highly developed country is a party to the transaction. Substituting U.S. wheat for wheat exports by other countries does not raise world wheat consumption nor reduce world wheat carryovers; and operations which have this effect harm other friendly nations.

6. Food-surplus-producing nations should have as the primary objective of their surplus disposal programs the increasing of the recipient country's real national income in such a manner that it will result in the broadest possible distribution of benefits.

#### **Possibilities of Expanding The Use of Surplus Wheat**

1. The use of wheat surpluses for educational purposes should be expanded as rapidly as possible. This expansion might include:

(1) The use of food scholarships for local and foreign high school and college students in the recipient country.

(2) The use of local currency for the expansion of personnel, facilities, and financing for the training of teachers.

(3) The use of local currency for the expansion of personnel, facilities, and financing for research in economic development in the recipient countries.

These efforts should raise the level of literacy and of professional, technical and administrative training, both of which are necessary for economic development.

2. Authorization might well be made for the provision of surplus foods (a) to provide initial stocks of food grains for recipient countries to establish or enlarge na-

tional food reserves for use in emergencies; (b) to help finance the construction of storage facilities for holding such reserves; and (c) for the replenishment of such reserves, once they were drawn upon. The initial stocks might be provided either under Title I or Title II; while replenishment might be made under either of these titles, or by commercial imports, depending upon the circumstances of use. An international committee (such as an appropriate FAO committee or group of experts) might well pass upon the purpose for which used and the conditions for replenishment.

3. The use of food surpluses for school lunch programs should be expanded as rapidly as possible, and as fast as recipient countries can develop proper measures for operating them and using the surplus foods for this purpose. This would not only improve nutrition and the health of the students, but should encourage larger and longer school attendance and reduction of illiteracy. In countries that are just starting or expanding such programs, arrangements might be found to use CARE as an operating agency, possibly using local currencies available under Title I.

4. Some countries have used surplus foods in kind to enable settlers on newly opened land to get through the first year. This method of disposal might be further expanded, and perhaps applied in appropriate community development projects for increasing productive capacity.

5. The use of surplus feeding stuffs to improve livestock production in recipient countries should be further developed. In many cases small amounts should be further developed. In many small amounts of supplementary feeding during periods of poor pastures or at certain times of the year (i.e. sheep in North Africa, dairy cattle or beef cattle in Central or South America) can greatly increase livestock production. Use of surplus foods for such supplementary feeding can materially increase livestock products available to offset increased development expenditures and at the same time may demonstrate the economic value of subsequent commercial import of feedstuffs for such supplementary feeding. The feedstuffs should be distrib-

uted to farmers as processed feeds, to avoid diversion to other use.

6. The use of surplus food for refugees and displaced persons should be expanded wherever possible.

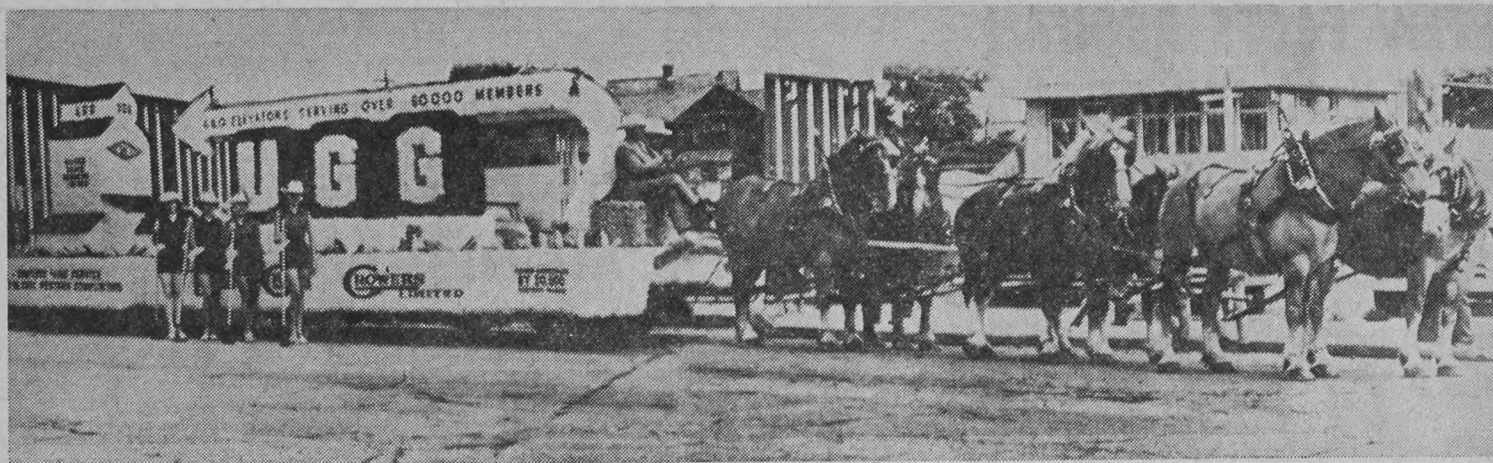
#### **OTHER LIMITING FACTORS FOR GREATLY EXPANDED USE OF WHEAT**

1. Additional dollar support to additional development projects will often be needed to supplement the surplus foods, if increased food consumption is to equal the amount of surplus products sold into domestic markets in the recipient country. This might be obtained either by providing additional cash loans or grants for economic development projects in the same Act, to be used for combined "package deals" along with surplus products, or by directing that such arrangements might be worked out in conjunction with other legislation (such as Mutual Security activities) as part of the general policy of the U. S. to stimulate and speed up the economic development of less developed nations.

It might also be possible to provide that repayment of loans under the Marshall Plan, or local currency repayments under Title I of P.L. 480, should be paid into a revolving fund to be added to other funds available to expand P.L. Title I operations.

2. The "market basket" of surplus products covered by disposal agreements should be as wide and varied as possible, and cover as much as possible of the increased domestic purchases of persons put to work on additional development projects, for maximum effectiveness in financing additional economic development and for not reducing markets for commercial exports. In addition to wheat, rice, dry milk, and other dairy products, vegetable oils, cotton, beans, and poultry and livestock products might be included where available in surplus stocks. In addition, corn and other feed grains might be included on condition they would be used to expand livestock production (poultry and dairy products, and meats) to be used to offset the increased consumption (such feeding stuffs should be distributed to farmers in the form of processed feeds, to prevent their diversion from the use intended).





U.G.G. FLOATS IN AGRICULTURAL FAIRS FEATURING SERVICE TO FARMERS.

## NET FARM INCOME DROPS

The net income of Canadian farmers from farming operations in 1957 fell to an estimated \$1.1 billion, down \$403 million from the \$1.5 billion level of 1956, reports the dominion bureau of statistics. This represents a decline of nearly 27 per cent.

Declines were registered in all provinces except British Columbia and Ontario where slight increases took place.

Total cash income of farmers was down only moderately and expenses were about the same. Most of the decline took place as a result of a reduction in farm-held stocks of grain following the small prairie grain crop last year.

Net income of farmers in Alberta, the prairie provinces and Canada in recent years was as follows:

| Year | Alberta | Prairie<br>Provinces<br>- thousand dollars - | Canada    |
|------|---------|----------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1946 | 196,707 | 559,861                                      | 1,077,980 |
| 1947 | 220,116 | 585,587                                      | 1,130,293 |
| 1948 | 296,087 | 849,284                                      | 1,554,080 |
| 1949 | 245,719 | 747,327                                      | 1,415,787 |
| 1950 | 203,955 | 572,560                                      | 1,219,757 |
| 1951 | 391,944 | 1,126,406                                    | 1,936,990 |
| 1952 | 381,820 | 1,118,958                                    | 1,919,439 |
| 1953 | 309,943 | 919,922                                      | 1,644,382 |
| 1954 | 200,714 | 410,954                                      | 1,025,272 |
| 1955 | 209,199 | 634,897                                      | 1,289,964 |
| 1956 | 272,096 | 844,204                                      | 1,457,204 |
| 1957 | 184,562 | 448, 638                                     | 1,053,905 |

The table shows the net farm income in Alberta last year was the lowest in any year since 1945 and that it was less than 50 per cent of the peak year 1951. Not only has net income fallen, but the dollars farmers have left over when the expenses had been paid will buy less since the Canadian dollar has been depreciating at the rate of about 3½ per cent annually.

The figure for the prairie provinces is only 40 per cent of the 1951 record. For all Canada, net farm income was down nearly 50 per cent.

However, in calculating net income, the bureau takes changes in inventory into account. In recent years, when farmer-held stocks of grain were on the increase, these boosted net farm income

although they did not represent cash in the farmer's pocket. Last year, when farm-held stocks declined and farmers had used up part of their inventory, net income was reduced substantially. Thus, while the bureau's figures may represent a general picture of the change in the farmer's overall financial position, it should be clear that they do not present a true picture of the actual amount of money which is left in the farmer's hands after paying operating expenses and depreciation. Possibly a truer picture of the farmer's cash position would be presented by simply deducting operating expenses from total cash income. On this basis the picture for Alberta in the past few years would be as follows:

3. The necessity for a greater degree of knowledge of the economic development process both in donor countries and in recipient nations. Much more can be done in the way of research and education on such problems as evaluating the effects of Public Law 480 transactions on the economics of recipient countries and on normal commercial markets and on the relation of better nutrition to human energy and productivity.

While there are many difficulties involved in Public Law 480 operations they are far outweighed by the highly desirable consequences of using surpluses constructively in underdeveloped nations and every effort should be made to continue to improve and expand on the surplus disposition programs that have been instituted. Public Law 480 should not, however, be expanded at the expense of other programs for dollar grants or loans for economic development in other countries.

| Year | Farm Income<br>after expenses*<br>- thousand dollars - | Year | Farm Income<br>after expenses*<br>- thousand dollars - |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1946 | 143,711                                                | 1952 | 247,359                                                |
| 1947 | 185,615                                                | 1953 | 232,911                                                |
| 1948 | 281,596                                                | 1954 | 143,918                                                |
| 1948 | 269,044                                                | 1955 | 120,312                                                |
| 1950 | 136,472                                                | 1956 | 177,937                                                |
| 1951 | 225,980                                                | 1957 | 186,438                                                |

\* Total cash income less operating and depreciation expenses.



## A FEW FACTS ABOUT THE F.U.A. CAR POOL

For many years farmers have objected to the rates charged them for car and truck insurance. A committee made a study of the matter and decided that the best way to reduce rates was to have the F.U.A. handle their own insurance. With this in mind a Pool has been started to provide car insurance AT COST.

As the F.U.A. was not in a position to operate the Car Pool themselves, they engaged the Co-op Fire and Casualty Co. to underwrite and administer it for them. The Co-operative Fire and Casualty Co., like all other insurance companies in Alberta, must meet the requirements of the government, so is in a sound position to meet all claims. Insurance through the F.U.A. Pool differs only, in that it provides protection AT COST.

Pool or Group Auto Insurance is not new or untried. Taxi-cab companies and operators of large fleets of vehicles have discovered that this type of insurance saved them money. At the present time, farmers have the lowest accident rate of any group of drivers in Alberta. If they maintain this favored position, their savings will be considerable.

Agents have been appointed all over Alberta. Each month, the Organized Farmer carries names and locations of agents. If there is no agent in your district, write to F.U.A. central office for further information.

This is a wonderful opportunity for us to show the world what service we can provide for ourselves. It will be a source of pride and satisfaction to our members and will give them honor and prestige in the eyes of the business world.

Many farmers seem to feel that they are under obligation to the insurance agent from whom they have been buying their insurance for years. They shouldn't forget that this agent has been well paid, over the years, for providing this service. Farm people have been subsidizing expensive services for too long. Farm costs continue to rise — farm prices to fall. Here is one place where we can effect a saving.

Our Car Pool insurance agents have been chosen because of their willingness to give conscientious service and are well qualified to handle your insurance problems. Contact one of them immediately and discuss your auto and truck insurance with them.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO DO IT NOW!

**STAY ALERT**  
to  
**STAY ALIVE**  
**WATCH YOUR**  
**DRIVING HABITS**

**GUARANTEED \***  
**TO HOLD FIRE**  
**ALL NIGHT !**

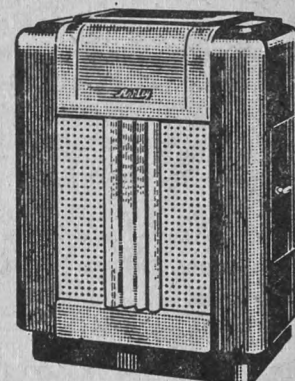
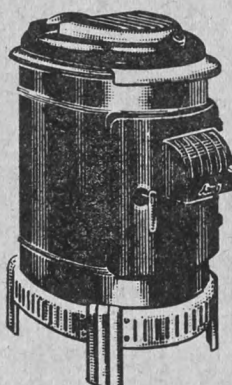
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**HOLDS FIRE ALL NIGHT**



## Prairie Farm Assistance Act

HON. D. S. HARKNESS (Minister of Agriculture) statement in the House of Commons, Ottawa:

"That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Prairie Farm Assistance Act to extend the benefits of the act and to provide further for certain changes in connection with the administration thereof."

"Briefly, it is proposed to remove the six-section block limitation for areas with a low yield adjacent to eligible townships. This will have the effect of qualifying for payment, irrespective of township boundaries, any number of low yield sections in ineligible townships, provided they form a block with a side that is contiguous to an eligible township. It is also proposed to remove the six-section block limitation when excluding from payment high yield areas in eligible townships. The proposal is to exclude from payment any single section of land having a yield of 12 or more bushels, and also to exclude such sections from the computations in determining the category of payment."

"Another proposal is with regard to minimum size of an eligible area. It is proposed to reduce the minimum area to be eligible for payment under the act to one third of a township, that is to a 12 section block rather than the 18 section block which has been in existence up to this time. This applies particularly to what has been known as C blocks, that is, blocks which may cover two, three or four townships."

The definition of "farmer" has been broadened to apply to "anyone who operates a farm" except a corporation. This will now extend the terms of the act to farmers with other sources of income and family groups operating the farm as family corporations, and to Indians on reservations. Crown lands sold or granted to farmers after 1940 will also become eligible for award.

Flax and rapeseed will become subject to the one per cent levy deducted at the elevators as growers of these grains have been eligible for benefits under the act without contributing to the prairie farm emergency fund.

rie farm emergency fund.

Awards will be made in one payment, in December, instead of in two installments. New regulations to be issued will be in accordance with the amended legislation. It is estimated that implementation of the amendments will increase total payments under the act by about 20 per cent.

"... eligibility as far as flooding is concerned will be reduced so that if you have any block of six sections that may run along the course of a river and one-third of the cultivated land in those six sections is flooded, then those farmers will be eligible for awards under the act."

"Another matter that has caused a great deal of complaint is in those areas where little wheat is grown. Under the act as it is at the present time awards have been made on the basis solely of the damage to the wheat crop. You would have cases in which there would be perhaps only 40 acres or 50 acres of wheat in a whole township of 36 sections, but nevertheless the determination of what the award should be for P.F.A. payment was made on that small amount of wheat. It is proposed to put into effect an amendment which will provide that in any eligible area in which the percentage of wheat seeded is less than 10 per cent, then the predominant crop—oats, barley or rye—may be taken as the crop to be used as the one to determine what the eligibility for award will be."

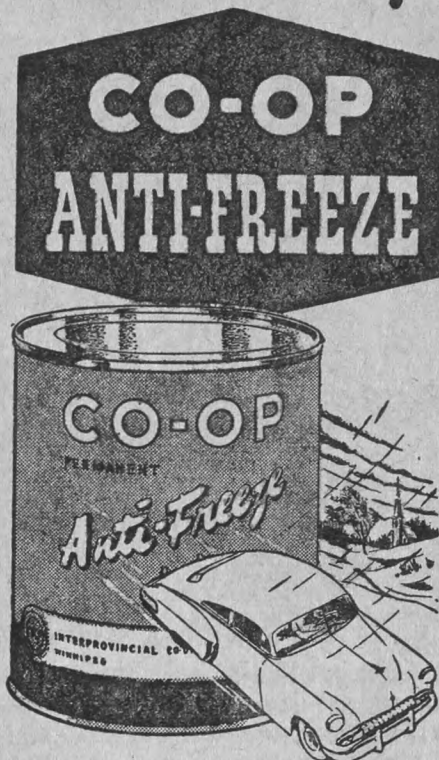
The debate on these amendments considered several points. The Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Harkness, admitted that these amendments were not of a fundamental nature.

Mr. Martin brought up the question of crop insurance, by quoting previous statements of Harkness. Other members of parliament took part in debate supporting crop insurance. Although all agreed that a comprehensive system of crop insurance is very desirable, the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Harkness, 'dumped' the whole issue upon the laps of the provincial ministers of agriculture. (See Hansard, Vol. 102, No. 53, July 22, page 2537)

**F.U.A. MEMBERSHIP WEEK**

**November 3 - 8.**

**COLD weather  
PROTECTION!**



Temperature can drop anytime now. The best insurance for your car, truck, or combine—against a sudden frost—is Co-op Anti-Freeze.

Co-op Anti-Freeze not only gives your equipment guaranteed sub-zero weather protection—it gives you this wonderful protection AT COST.

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This is a picture taken at the District 7 F.W.U.A. Conference, held in Marwayne on June 21, 1958. Some of those pictured here are Mrs. Geo. Finlay, 2nd vice-president of the F.W.U.A., Lloydminster; Mrs. Taterenko of Lloydminster; Mrs. Paul Belik, Edgerton, Dist. 7 F.W.U.A. director; standing at the extreme right is the secretary. Thirty-four members were present that day.

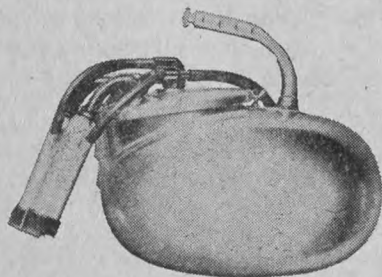
### F.U.A. MEMBERSHIP WEEK

November 3 - 8.

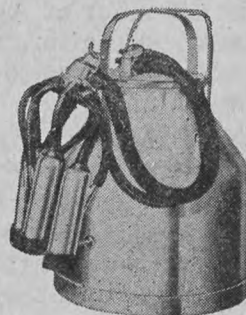
### CO-OP WEEK

October 25 - November 1

## DE LAVAL means Faster, Cleaner Milking!



Whether you milk with pail, suspended or pipeline milker, you still get the time-proven De Laval method of "controlled" milking designed for maximum milk production and herd health. Get all the facts. Mail coupon today!



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## Jr. F.U.A. Bulletin

### SASKATCHEWAN FARM YOUNG PEOPLE'S WEEK

by Warren Henderson

I was very grateful to have been chosen by the Junior Farmers' Union, along with Mark Strang, to attend the Saskatchewan Farm Young People's Week at Valley Centre Fort Qu'Appelle. I would like to take this opportunity to extend to the Board my appreciation for being allowed to attend this course. I found the course very interesting, informative and educational. The various courses offered covered a great many topics, some of which will be of great use to me in the future.

During the morning session of the first day, the vice president of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union, O. Turnbull, outlined the advantages, and the disadvantages of the Agricultural Stabilization Act. He felt that through this Act there would be over-production, hence a lowering of prices.

The afternoon session included an official opening by W. S. Lloyd, Minister of Education for Saskatchewan. A. P. Gleave, Saskatchewan Farmers' Union provincial president, outlined the S.F.U.'s work, explaining its functions in the different levels—local, provincial and national.

The activities of the following day consisted of public speaking conducted by Gordon Campbell, of the Adult Education Department. Each person spoke for three minutes on an unprepared topic and then the class criticized the speaker. I found this class very interesting as did most of the other participants.

Farm Management is a must in the farming enterprises of today, as J. Brown, Farm Management Specialist, outlined.

Special sessions were held for girls the first and second days, on the secrets of charm and beauty.

A discussion on the growth of democracy in the British Empire was lead by J. F. C. Wright.

Chris Higginbotham stated the value of publicity to local organizations, and the proper way in which such correspondence should be written, at the evening session, commencing at 7:00 o'clock, July 4th.

A special competition held on the afternoon of July 5th was the car rodeo, conducted by the Highway Traffic Board. The honor of placing third in this was bestowed upon me.

In closing, I would again like to thank the Board for giving me this opportunity, and I sincerely hope that others will make use of this wonderful exchange.



## F.U.A. District 9 Convention

District 9 Convention was held at Ponoka, June 18th. The convention was called to order at 10 a.m. by the Director, Mr. D. Whitney, commencing with O Canada and Morning Devotion by the Rev. Ralston of Ponoka.

Mr. Whitney was elected Convention Chairman and Mr. Max Sears and Mrs. F. W. Sissons as assistants. Convention approved the committees as selected by District 9 Board.

Mr. Whitney, F.U.A. Director, gave his Directors' report, reporting on Municipal meeting at Red Deer, Shepherders' meeting, Banff Leadership Course and work done during the year.

C. E. Jones, Secretary-Treasurer, read the financial report, showing balance in the bank of \$1,713.78.

Mrs. F. Sissons gave her F.W.U.A. Directors' report in a very capable manner, thanking all members for their support during the year and requesting all eligible to vote on the Egg Plebiscite.

Convention dealt in quick order with nine resolutions before adjourning for lunch at 12 noon. The Convention reconvened at 1:30. Some resolutions were dealt with, after which Mr. Clarence Rasmuson reported on the activity of the Alberta Wheat Pool. Mr. Walter Scheidt then reported on Junior activities in the Union.

Next item was the introduction of Mrs. C. T. Armstrong, F.W.U.A. President, by Mrs. F. Sissons. Mrs. Armstrong delivered her address which was very interesting and enjoyed by everyone. She reported on the overall F.U.A. picture; her trip to Ottawa, comments by the Prime Minister and Cabinet on the Brief presented, Farm Credit results good, Crop Insurance—making investigations, Health Insurance—to commence in July, also stressing they were very well received by the members of the government.

Mr. Platt, F.U.A. President, gave a brief report in the afternoon for the benefit of those who could not stay to the end. He spoke on the F.U.A., the Society Act and Hog Grading, requesting that Convention elect a delegate who must be a hog producer, who along with delegates from other districts would visit various plants and report to executive on their findings.

Mr. Platt stated that there was a great deal of opposition to the box car distribution.

Mr. Harold Peterson was elected as the delegate re visiting packing houses on hog grading.

Election of officers was at 3 p.m.

Mr. Dan Whitney, Lacombe, elected F.U.A. Director.

Mr. Max Sears, Duhamel, elected F.U.A. Alternate Director.

Mrs. F. Sissons, Clive, elected F.W.U.A. Director.

Mrs. Art Glaser, Gwynne, elected F.W.U.A. Director.

SubDirectors—C. King, Breton; C. Plank, Bluffton; C. E. Jones, Millet; P. Krossa, Wetaskiwin; P. Wadman, Alhambra; G. Dean, Ponoka.

Mr. Frank Oxford reported on progress and advantages of the Car Insurance Pool. Mrs. Clarence Kaser spoke briefly on a scholarship for farm boys and girls to attend university.

During the course of the day, 22 resolutions were dealt with.

The Credential Committee reported representation was 42 locals, 106 registered delegates, nine officials and many visitors.

In the evening a banquet was held, after which Mr. Platt, F.U.A. President, was guest speaker.

### SPEEDY SERVICE IN CASE OF ACCIDENT

If at all possible, the driver of any car involved in a serious accident should phone collect to the nearest office of Co-operative Fire and Casualty. This is important because only the driver knows the FULL particulars of the accident. Immediate knowledge of all the details will speed up service.

Motorists would be well advised to carry their Financial Responsibility Card (pink slip) in the glove compartment of car or truck.

### USE OF FEAR

"If every driver caught driving while drunk lost his licence, drunk driving would diminish with startling rapidity."

"There is a lot of talk about 'hardship cases' when stiff penalties are discussed."

"It is time to face up to this slaughter on the highways. It is time to realize that drunken driving is a prime factor in highway slaughter. It is time to realize that present laws and present action against drunken drivers are inadequate. You can't cure a virus with an aspirin. Psychology and a slap on the wrist will never prevent criminal behavior on the highways. There must be a stern hand backed by a fearsome punishment to get real results."—(From Arizona Republic, Phoenix, March 29, 1958).

### OPEN FORUM

The Editor:

Reading Mr. Nichols' letter in the Open Forum, July, I could agree mainly with what Mr. Nichols says, but — I would say, "You can't have divi for the common man and produce millionaires at the same time." Mr. Nichols speaks of financial fiction, but it works for the big shots. They don't think it fiction, they never had it so good. What surprises me is the density politically of the farmers who should know better, supporting so heartily such a system. That is why debts are unpayable and continue to mount. As for the Alberta Div—that is just a farce, being charged up to the Public in Oil Prices before it reaches the citizens.

Yours fraternally,

HARDY WEAR.

## WONDERING WHAT TO DO?

- After High School, boys and girls will be wondering what to do. Many will be seeking immediate employment but those looking ahead realize that one or two winters further special training now will put them out front in the immediate future.
- Why not plan now to enroll at one of the Schools of Agriculture for advanced vocational training in Agriculture or Home Economics?
- Write for your free copy of the Announcement of Courses for 1958-59 from the Principal, School of Agriculture, at Olds or Vermilion or to the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton. It will tell you how you can prepare yourself now for a future in agriculture or in the many fields associated with home economics.



## PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

R. M. Putnam,  
Deputy Minister.

Hon. L. C. Halmrast,  
Minister.



# F.U.A. Car Pool Insurance Agents



EDMONTON — Mrs. P. Molen—F.U.A. Office  
 AIRDRIE — John Peterson—A.W.P. Agent  
 ALHAMBRA — John G. Wulff  
 ALLIANCE — A. E. Turner  
 ANDREW — Andrew Co-op Assoc. Ltd.  
 ARROWWOOD — Dean Cofell—A.W.P. Agent  
 ATHABASCA — Peter Zariwny,—Co-op Store  
 BARRHEAD — Steve Barton—Co-op Store  
 BASHAW — Bernie L. Spelrem  
 BON ACCORD — Kay Dowhaniuk  
 BONNYVILLE — Karl Nordstrom  
 BONNYVILLE — Marcel Choquet—A.W.P. Agent  
 BOWDEN — Grant Field—A.W.P. Agent  
 BOW ISLAND — Wayne Anderson  
 BOYLE — Walter Bayda—A.W.P. Agent  
 BRETON — Hans Hanson  
 BROOKS — Victor Rose  
 BRUCE — Harold Hisset—A.W.P. Agent  
 BUSBY — Busby Co-op Assoc. Ltd.  
 CAMROSE-ROUND HILL — Stan Perka  
 CARROT CREEK — Thomas W. Silk  
 CARSTAIRS — R. M. Poirier  
 CHAUVIN — Alfred Gregory—A.W.P. Agent  
 CLARESHOLM — George Thorburn—A.W.P. Agent  
 CLIVE — Austin Abelson—A.W.P. Agent  
 CLYDE — Bert Gower—A.W.P. Agent  
 CORONATION — Lester H. Wager  
 CZAR — Neil Thompson  
 DAPP — Tom Foster  
 DAYSLAND — Lorne Kapler—A.W.P. Agent  
 DEWBERRY — Neil Jones  
 DONALDA — O. M. Viske  
 DRUMHELLER — Ingvald Olsen—A.W.P. Agent  
 ECKVILLE — Julian Sambrook—Co-op Store  
 EDGERTON — Fred Ramsey  
 EDMONTON — K. W. Anholt, 10926 - 66th Ave.  
 EDMONTON — A. M. Herd, Edmonton Co-op Store  
 EDMONTON — H. V. Langford, 12213 - 96th Street  
 ELK POINT — Fred Mulak—A.W.P. Agent  
 ELNORA — Richard Duffin  
 ELNORA — Stanley Mitchell.  
 ENCHANT — Douglas Hood—A.W.P. Agent.  
 ENTWISTLE — Don Gylander.  
 FALUN — Bob Ewart.  
 FOREMOST — Walter Smith—A.W.P. Agent.  
 FORESTBURG — J. M. Forster.  
 FORT SASKATCHEWAN — Adam Kuss—A.W.P. Agent.  
 GADSBY — Harry Baker—A.W.P. Agent  
 HARDISTY — P. A. Guenard—U.G.G. Agent  
 HAY LAKES — Basil Lind—A.W.P. Agent.  
 HEATH — Wm. Sporenitz—A.W.P. Agent  
 HOLDEN — Lloyd Bell—A.W.P. Agent.  
 HUGHENDEN — Leonard Johnson.  
 INNISFREE — Joe Kaminsky—Co-op Store.  
 IRMA — Ole Nissen—A.W.P. Agent.  
 IRON SPRINGS — Eldon Wright—A.W.P. Agent.  
 ISLAY — Wm. McLean—A.W.P. Agent  
 KITSCOTY — Ted Sheppard.  
 LAC LA BICHE — John Hackman—U.G.G. Agent.  
 LACOMBE — D. G. Whitney.

LACOMBE — Leon Ingraham.  
 LAMONT — Herman Dyck—Co-op Store.  
 LEAMAN — G. R. Getson.  
 MADDEN — Pete Miller.  
 MAGRATH — Phil Sheer.  
 MALLAIG — Prudent Poirier.  
 MANNVILLE — Leonard McLaughlin—A.W.P. Agent.  
 MARKERVILLE — Vigo Andersen.  
 MARWAYNE — Robert Peck—A.W.P. Agent  
 MAYERTHORPE — Ole Lind—Co-op Store.  
 MEDICINE HAT — Leonard T. Anderson.  
 MILK RIVER — Ralph Hertz—A.W.P. Agent.  
 MORRIN — Herman Batke—A.W.P. Agent  
 MORINVILLE — Morinville Co-op Store  
 MYRNAM — Harry Haluschak.  
 NANTON — Robt. Younggren—Maple Leaf Oil  
 NEW NORWAY — John Morton—A.W.P. Agent.  
 OHATON — A. O. Schielke—A.W.P. Agent.  
 OLDS — Chas. McGillivray—A.W.P. Agent.  
 ONOWAY — Clarence Carbol—A.W.P. Agent.  
 PARADISE VALLEY — Geo. Benner—A.W.P. Agent  
 PICARDVILLE — Elden Glebe—U.F.A. Oil.  
 PINCHER CREEK — Pincher Creek Co-op.  
 PLAMONDON — C. J. Gauthier—Maple Leaf Co-op.  
 PONOKA — Fred Auten.  
 PROVOST — Clifford McCall—U.F.A. Oil.  
 RANFURLY — Chas. Rennie—A.W.P. Agent.  
 RAT LAKE — Fritz Wuth.  
 RED DEER — Red Deer Co-op  
 RIMBEY — Lawrence McManus—A.W.P. Agent  
 ROSALIND — Walter Ramstad  
 ROSE LYNN — R. C. Orford.  
 RYLEY — Danny Manderson  
 SANGUDO — Roy L. Thompson.  
 SEDGEWICK — Art Falla.  
 SMOKY LAKE — Wm. Basaraba  
 SMOKY LAKE — John Vitachuk—A.W.P. Agent.  
 ST. PAUL — St. Paul Co-op Assoc. Ltd.  
 STETTTLER — J. J. Tipman.  
 STONY PLAIN — Don Bancroft—A. W. P. Agent.  
 STREAMSTOWN — Roland Dillingham—A.W.P. Agent  
 TABER — James Sloane—A.W.P. Agent.  
 TEES — Alfred James—A.W.P. Agent.  
 THORHILD CO-OP — Thorhild Co-op  
 TILLEY — Vincent Fabian.  
 TOFIELD — R. J. Crispin.  
 TWO HILLS — Victor Nikiforuk.  
 VEGREVILLE — S. A. Sanford.  
 VERMILION — Ken Islay—Co-op Oil  
 VIKING — George Massey—Maple Leaf Oil  
 VULCAN — Herb Bender—A.W.P. Agent.  
 WAINWRIGHT — Stanley Smith—A.W.P. Agent  
 WARNER — William Mack—A.W.P. Agent.  
 WASKATENAU — John Mulak—Waskatenu Co-op  
 WATTS — Archie Matheson—A.W.P. Agent.  
 WETASKIWIN — Edw. Peterson, Co-op Store  
 WILLINGDON — Nicholas Svekla.  
 WINFIELD — Edwin Hunter.  
 WILSON — Ralph Bechtel—A.W.P. Agent  
 WRENTHAM — Ron Treiber—A.W.P. Agent.  
 YOUNGSTOWN — John Naismith.

## PEACE RIVER —

BEAVERLODGE — Edward R. Hodson.  
 BELLOY — Clarence L. Nordvie  
 BERWYN — Percival J. Cottrell  
 FAIRVIEW — A. R. Richardson.  
 FALHER — Robert Lemire.  
 FRIEDENSTAL — Seigmund Walisser.  
 GIROUXVILLE — Maurice Bouchard.  
 GRANDE PRAIRIE — John K. McIntosh—Co-op Store  
 GRIMSHAW — Ronald W. Swanston  
 HIGH PRAIRIE — S. W. Pisarchuk—H. P. Co-op Assoc.  
 HINES CREEK — L. O. Sand.  
 HYTHE — L. A. Haglund.  
 McLENNAN — Lionel G. Montpetit  
 NAMPA — Wallace J. Signer  
 SEXSMITH — E. R. Cameron  
 SPIRIT RIVER — Lauson Scott  
 SPIRIT RIVER — Harvey Cuthbert  
 VALLEYVIEW — Walter P. Froland.  
 WANHAM — Stewart J. Bennett.  
 WHITELAW — Maurice H. Rrahan



## F.U.A. District 4 Convention

Over 250 delegates and visitors from the Farmers' Union of Alberta, assembled in the Ortona Hall at Smoky Lake on July 4 for the annual district convention heard an inspiring address by A. W. Platt, president of the F.U.A. to the members of district 4.

The convention was opened by Mr. Karl Nordstrom, Bonnyville, who introduced Mayor Steve Antoniuk of Smoky Lake to give an official welcome on behalf of the town of Smoky Lake. The mayor extended a hearty wish for fruitful deliberations and stressed the interdependence of the town population and the farmers which through understanding could work to mutual benefit.

The two chairmen elected, Mr. Alfred Macyk, Sprucefield and Mr. Tony Jacobson of Thorhild, dealt with the lengthy agenda in a very efficient manner and have to be commended for a splendid job.

The 139 registered delegates elected Mr. Karl Nordstrom of Bonnyville as director for 1958-59, with Mr. Paul Babey of Beaverdam as alternate. Miss Hannah Anderson of Sugden, a former Junior director, was chosen F.W.U.A. director while Mrs. Anne Drapaka of Brosseau is alternate F.W.U.A. director for a third term. The Juniors elected Dan Kachmarchyk of St. Lina as their director.

The guest speaker at the convention, Mr. A. W. Platt, president of the Farmers' Union of Alberta, strongly urged farmers to do their own thinking. Vertical integration will lead to control of our economy by a very few while too much dependence on government help would tend to make farmers civil servants. Mr. Platt pointed out that the family farm is the most important economic unit, and still the most efficient, but the farmers themselves have to take time out from actual labour to look at and analyze economic facts and development as these are most influential on future happenings.

At the closing of his address Mr. Platt, on behalf of the district, presented 6 certificates of merit for special efforts in F.U.A. work to the locals of St. Lina, Therien, Mallaig, Champlain Jrs., Eastbourne and Edwand.

Mrs. C. T. Armstrong, president of the F.W.U.A., reported to the convention on the activities of the F.U.A. and I.F.U.C. in Ottawa, interviews with federal ministers and the prospects of results. She appealed for more active interest by farm women in their own organization and urged farmers to show more pride in being farmers.

A well-appreciated interruption of the proceedings occurred when two business establishments of Smoky Lake, Mr. John Dubetz and Mr. Bill Ratzoy, donated a delicious lunch in the middle of the afternoon.

The convention dealt critically with 21 resolutions, extending from warble fly control to box car allocation. Among those on which it turned thumbs down was one which would involve the F.U.A. in active political action, and another one, introduced from the floor, about a mass delegation to Ottawa.

The next (1959) convention will be held at St. Paul.

### NO FARMER

Because I have Ten Thousand Pounds,  
I sit up on my stern  
And leave my living tranquilly  
For other folks to earn.  
So I'll get down upon my knees,  
And bless the working man  
Who offers me a life of ease  
Through all my mortal span,  
Whose loins are lean to make me fat,  
Who slaves to keep me free,  
Whose wife and children toil in turn,  
Until their strength is spent  
That I may live in idleness  
Upon my five per cent.

—Robert Service

(Sent in by Hardy Wear)



**For That  
Wonderful  
Whispering  
Performance**

## CO-OP LUBCO *"Multi-Purpose"* GREASE

CO-OP LUBCO MULTI-PURPOSE GREASE  
is an all-weather, all-purpose lubricant

CO-OP LUBCO MULTI-PURPOSE GREASE  
can be used wherever a gun grease is required

CO-OP LUBCO MULTI-PURPOSE GREASE  
withstands bleeding, resists oxidation, lasts longer

Don't Be Guessing While You're Greasing . . .

Use CO-OP Lubco Multi-Purpose Grease

**LABORATORY "TEST PROVEN"**

**FOR YOUR PROTECTION**

**AT YOUR CO-OP STORE**

or

**ALBERTA CO-OP WHOLESALE**



## F.W.U.A. Conference

### South District 7

The annual Farm Women's Conference for District 7, south of the Battle River, convened at the Legion Club Room on June 11. We were pleased to welcome about 50 ladies. The ladies each introduced themselves, after which we had reports from the locals.

Two of the members made corsages from flowers which were brought to the meeting and these were presented to Mrs. Finlay, Mrs. Belik, Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Woodcock.

Mrs. Finlay gave the highlights of the leadership course she attended at Banff last winter. She said it is a course well worthwhile for leaders and potential leaders.

Resolutions were discussed re: farm labor problem; car driving courses; chemicals in foods; P.F.A.A.; deficiency payments; F.U.A. car insurance pool; Intestate Act; and cook books.

The main attraction of the day was a talk by Dr. White on Scotland. He gave a comprehensive outline of the life

## F.U.A. District 13 Convention

District 13 convention was held in Brooks, on June 10, 1958.

Mr. A. H. Anderson, director, opened the meeting and Mr. Carl Anderson, manager of Eastern Irrigation District, gave the address of welcome.

Guest speakers were Mr. Platt, F.U.A. president, who spoke on hog marketing, cattle industry, floor prices, grain situation, irrigation and policy of F.U.A.

and history of that famous land. Two films on Scotland followed the talk. Refreshments were then served by Sydenham-Gerald F.W.U.A.

The agenda was interspersed by items presented by various locals. Much good talent was displayed. The show of handicraft was much appreciated.

It was decided to alternate the conferences between Edgerton and Wainwright, it being Wainwright next year. The pre-conference meeting will be in Edgerton.

Mrs. Armstrong, F.W.U.A. president, spoke on I.F.U.C., etc. Other guests were Mr. Bryce Stringham, MLA of Rosemary; Mr. H. Strom, MLA of Burdett; Mr. Brian Summerville, Wheat Pool superintendent, who brought greetings; H. Gunderson of Medicine Hat News; J. Fisher of CHAT radio station; Mr. Oxford who answered questions on F.U.A. car pool insurance.

Mr. Anders H. Anderson was re-elected, by acclamation, district director; J. Muza, by acclamation, alternate director; Mrs. N. Alberts re-elected F.W.U.A. director; and Mrs. T. Duby, alternate director.

Sub-directors to date are: Dist. 3—V. Rose; Dist. 4—R. Swanson; Dist. 5—Mrs. J. McLean; Dist. 6—Theo Mantz; Dist. 7—T. Stehr; Dist. 8—B. Gogolinski.

There were 46 delegates, 11 officials and 32 visitors at the convention.

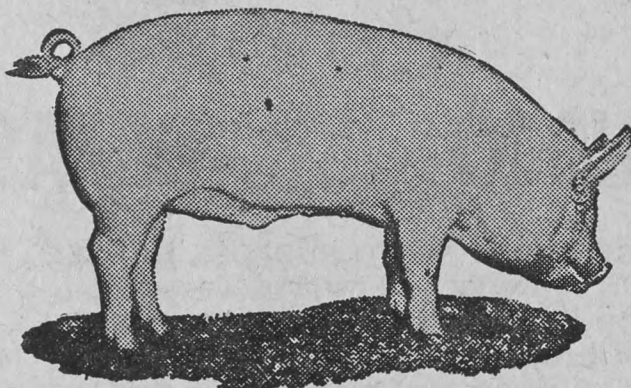
Next convention to be held in Medicine Hat.

## Delegates to 18th Annual Meeting A.L.C. Ltd.

C. Anderson, Freedom.  
Ray R. Banta, Crossfield.  
L. B. Beck, Baytree.  
Henry Bentley, Dawson Creek, B.C.  
O. B. Brown, Hotchkiss.  
Norman Buma, Glendon.  
F. Domoney, R.R. 1, Penhold.  
J. W. Easton, Ponoka.  
L. M. Foote, Rainier.  
Marcel Garant, Donnelly.  
Eugene Gerard, Girouxville.  
Henry McQueen, Dawson Creek, B.C.  
Peter F. Mumm, Fairview.  
W. E. Munro, Busby.  
Adolph Nielson, Rainer.  
Ray Ohler, Staveley.  
A. M. Palichuk, Ranfurly.  
Wes E. Patterson, Rolling Hills.  
Hans Paulson, R.R. 2, Ponoka.  
Chas. F. Plank, Bluffton.  
Uri Powell, Wembley.  
Les. Pritchard, R.R. 2, Wetaskiwin.  
Dwight Rice, Ardrossan.  
A. Richardson, Fairview.  
E. E. Risdon, Strathmore.  
Cyril Roy, Falher.  
J. Sambrook, Eckville.  
Wm. Schaffner, Castor.  
L. Scott, Belloy.  
George Shofner, Sexsmith.  
Wm. Spasiuk, Maloy.  
W. E. Stiles, Didsbury.  
R. F. Stone, Alix.  
L. Gray Strang, Claresholm.  
J. Turner, High Prairie.  
Glen Wright, Bentley.

FARM GRAINS MAKE GOOD FEED FOR GROWING PIGS, BUT THEY GO MUCH FARTHER WHEN MIXED WITH

## CO-OP HOG and SOW CONCENTRATE



To provide a good balance of the necessary proteins, minerals and stabilized vitamins, one 50-lb. bag of CO-OP HOG AND SOW CONCENTRATE per pig from 40 lbs. to market will save more than its cost in farm grains.

Farm grains are high in carbohydrates, which are fattening. Therefore, more proteins are required to produce lean growing pigs.

FOR GUARANTEED SATISFACTION GET  
CO-OP HOG AND SOW CONCENTRATE  
AT YOUR CO-OP STORE  
or  
ALBERTA CO-OP WHOLESALE



## F.U.A. District 10 Conference

District 10 F.U.A. held their annual conference on June 17, 1958, at Olds, and had a very good attendance of 176 all told. There were a number of speakers who spoke on matters of interest to the farm people. Mr. Birdsall of Olds School of Agriculture told of the renewed course at the school. The two-year course is to be reinstated for girls. Specialized classes are being considered.

District 10 director, Mr. Hilton, reported on activities of the union in his district, stressing the importance of farm credit and municipal collection of dues.

Mrs. Barker, F.W.U.A. director for the district asked the locals to sign up seven members each to bring up membership to last year's figure.

Walter Scheidt, acting junior director introduced Allan Pollock, Junior director and Dean Lien, Jr. president. Mr. Lien congratulated the district on having won the Jr. queen contest by electing Ethel Jasman of Three Hills. He also reviewed the junior program and named a number of men in high positions who had been Jr. F.U.A. presidents. Mr. Oxford of the F.U.A. car insurance pool

spoke, bringing the people up-to-date on the matter.

Shady Nook F.W.U.A. served the noon luncheon.

Mrs. Armstrong, F.W.U.A. President, spoke on "Minding Our Own Business," telling of the delegations to Ottawa on Farm Union business; the new Estate Tax Act Bill 248; health examinations of immigrants; no difference in adopted, illegitimate or natural children as far as estates are concerned; the Commissions on Price Spreads; Education; Mothers' Allowance and the School Text Book Rental Plan.

Mr. Que of the Japan Trade Centre in Toronto, was introduced and gave a talk on matters pertaining to both Canada and Japan trade-wise.

Mr. Platt, F.U.A. President, brought the meeting up-to-date on affairs of the Union.

The Hon. L. Halmrast, Minister of Agriculture, gave a lengthy talk on the Farm Credit Act as set up by the Provincial Government, and spoke of the fine job the Farm Union is doing in bringing its problems to governments.

## Quebec Tobacco Marketing Plan

The Quebec Agricultural Marketing Board has sanctioned and declared in force a marketing plan for tobacco which has been approved by 97.8 per cent of the producers concerned. The plan has been designated "The Quebec Flue-Cured Tobacco Producers' Plan". A nine-man producers' board known as The Quebec Flue-Cured Tobacco Producers' Board has been set up to administer and direct the plan and to act as negotiating and selling agent. All bona-fide producers of flue-cured tobacco in the province of Quebec are obliged to market their product under the jurisdiction of the Board. Included in the powers of the Board is authority to deduct a levy not exceeding one cent a pound to cover administrative costs.

—Quebec Official Gazette

### CO-OP WEEK

October 25 - November 1

### F.U.A. MEMBERSHIP WEEK

November 3 - 8.

**FINEST  
IN THE  
FIELD**



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The Famous Scoop-A-Second Grain Loader is available in three sizes: 24 foot, 30 foot and 40 foot.

Also available is the 27 foot New Utility Loader. All of these are rugged, quality machines.

Also seasonal are Steel Grain Bins in the 1,000 bushels and 2,200 bushels sizes.

These loaders and bins are available at either Calgary or Edmonton U.F.A. CO-OP FARM SUPPLY SHOPPING CENTRE or write to the address listed.

It pays to patronize the business you own.

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M. Robertson F. Fewang H. James H. Anderson L. Gibeau K. Dowhaniuk L. Belik M. Keast

## EDITORIAL . . .

(Continued from page 4)

In such a world, talk of restricted food production seems foolish. Again the experience of the United States is of interest. They have attempted by legislation to control the production of wheat. They have been singularly unsuccessful in their efforts. Their assistant secretary of agriculture, Dr. Paarlberg, stated at the conference that it would be cheaper for the government to give food away, than to pay the costs of putting in a program of restricted production, that would really work.

If we are to use our surpluses to help the people in underdeveloped countries, how do we do it? The Brookings conference set up a master plan to do just that. It has provided the blue-print for action—a plan to help the needy with what we can spare. Essentially, what we have to do is to extend credit to underdeveloped countries in the form of both food and cash. This will cost each of us tax-payers some money. We should recognize that going into such a scheme we could lose all the money and food we have lent. That is all we can lose. Here is what we could win.

We could get our money back with interest. We could develop in time enormous commercial mar-

kets for food and industrial goods.

We could solve most of the price problems for our food products and help to get parity for agriculture.

We could bring a little nearer 'Peace on earth and good will towards all men.'

I think it is a good gamble.

## The Membership Drive

I wish to draw to the attention of all, the coming membership drive. This is a job that everyone can participate in. I make no apologies in asking every member to volunteer a few days of his time to get this job done. Let us do the job willingly and as thoroughly as we know how. Let there be no bickering about doing more than our share. We should each do all we can. Above all let us go about this task with good cheer and enthusiasm. Be proud and eager to do your share.

If we all do our part the membership will increase and we can, as an organization, increase our usefulness. If membership is only maintained or declines we must curtail our work. If we think we should expand our services and influence, help get the members in.

## Side-Lights from Brookings

One could not help but be impressed by the skill of the delegates at the Brookings conference. The delegate from Israel could discuss problems of food and industrial development with the delegate from Egypt, despite the great differences that existed between them as individuals and as countries. They could and did agree on common objectives. This sort of thing was common. It seems to me that there is a lesson here for Canadian farmers when they get together to discuss problems. Because we can't agree on everything doesn't mean we can't agree on anything.

I was particularly impressed with the skill and knowledge of the F.A.O. personnel, especially Dr. Ezekiel. We have trouble drafting a resolution for an annual convention that means the same to all people. Try drafting one in English that means the same thing to delegates from 15 nations. Dr. Ezekiel could do it. I sure wish we could get him in our resolution committee.

Some of us are inclined to be a bit superior at times to foreigners from other countries, especially if their skin colour is different from





R. Finlay E. Armstrong H. Braithwaite M. Barker L. Johnston M. House N. Alberts M. Green

The above picture was taken at the F.W.U.A. Board meeting held August 13th. The directors are in district order starting with District 1, to District 8, the F.W.U.A. Executive are in the centre, followed by Districts 10 to 14. We are very sorry District 9 is not represented as Mrs. Sissons was unable to attend the meeting.

our own. If any of us had such ideas they were rapidly lost when we got into debate with representatives from such countries. They can take care of themselves—and in English, too. And it wasn't just their representatives who were smart. The delegate from Pakistan told us about a tire factory they had built in their country. It was staffed by nomadic tribesmen and in a very short time was in full production. It is now as large and efficient a factory as any to be found in the world. This clearly shows that it is possible for these people to quickly learn the techniques that are commonplace in North America. When will we as North Americans learn that skin colour and intelligence have nothing to do with each other.

It was invigorating to talk to the men who are doing the planning for their countries. They have so much to do and so little to do it with, and yet they are full of enthusiasm and hope that they can build a better life for their people. At the same time it was frightening to hear at first hand the terrific problems they face and how short of time they are. Illiterate and hungry people will not wait long for better conditions. They can turn with mob-savagery on their own leaders if they are incited to do so. Under

such circumstances democracy has a hard time to exist. Because of the pressure of economic problems and the illiteracy of the people, dictatorship, in one form or another, has great advantages.

These problems are our problems, because we all have to live together on this little planet that can be circled in a matter of hours. If the problems are to be solved successfully it will require all our understanding, all our help and all our sympathy. We mustn't try to make people over in our image, or to extract political commitments for any help we can give. You can't buy friendship with dollars or with wheat, but you can obtain freindship by being a good neighbor.

### UNITY ON THE FARM FRONT

We need Unity on the farm Front. How many times have you heard farmers and farm leaders say "if we could just get together we could do what we want."

WHAT is wanted by most farmers today?—"PARITY OF INCOME", which in turn will in-

sure the preservation of the FAMILY FARM.

WHAT is most needed to advance this theory? Insecure marketing practices and the loss of purchasing power are the principal factors which at the present time are throttling the FAMILY FARM. A new system of "Farm Credit" is also a must.

The farm organizations are "getting together" and making great strides and being recognized as the Voice of the Farmer. However, we are still appealing to all farmers to assist in the struggle to save the Family Farm.

Membership Week this year is to be November 3 - 8. Our objective for this year is 40,000 Farm Families. This can be reached if every local and every member gets out and does their share in "BRINGING IN THE SHEAVES."

### F.U.A. ANNUAL CONVENTION

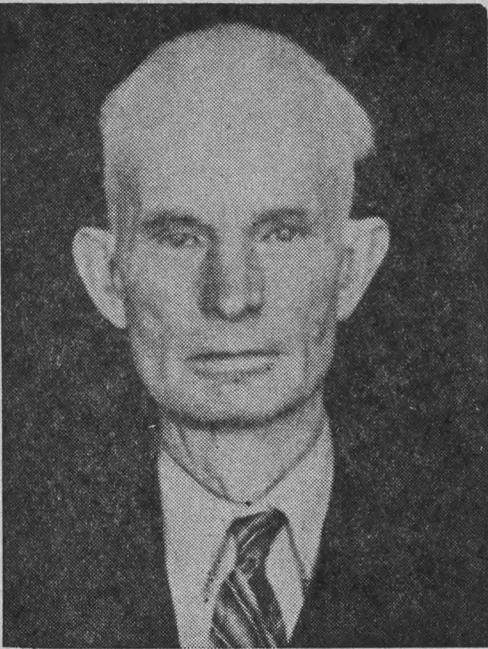
December 8 - 12.

### F.U.A. MEMBERSHIP WEEK

November 3 - 8.

**CO-OP WEEK**  
OCT. 25<sup>th</sup> · NOV. 1<sup>st</sup>.





Mr. and Mrs. Leslie E. Pharis celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on August 23rd. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pharis have always been very active in the farm movement, both having served on the board of directors. For the occasion they held a reception at their home at Magrath. Dr. and Mrs. John B. Ringwood and Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Pharis received with their parents. We wish to extend congratulations to them both on this occasion.



## Alberta Sheep Improvement Policy 1958

Sheepmen will soon be considering purchasing new replacement rams for their flocks, says A. J. Charnetski, Live-stock Supervisor, Alberta Department of Agriculture. Those that are not likely to attend Edmonton or Calgary fall sheep sales are advised to apply for purchase of pure bred rams, of the breeds raised in Alberta, under the Alberta Sheep Improvement Policy "A". This policy provides for the purchase of rams placing them at cost with a bonus allowance of \$8.00 on commercial or "B" grade rams, and \$12.00 on breeder or "A" grade rams. It also allows for prepayment of railway shipping charges to eligible applicants.

Sheep Improvement Policy "B" provides for similar bonus payments on rams purchased personally by sheepmen at approved grade ram sales.

Interested sheepmen are advised to place their application early through the office of their local district agriculturist or directly through the Live Stock Branch, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

—Alta. Dept. of Agric. 'Farm Notes'

## This and That . . .

### FAMILY CAR

My teen-ager says, in a tone of distress,  
That I don't understand his position.  
It seems that the key to his social success  
Is the same one that fits the ignition.

Hal Chadwick in  
Saturday Evening Post

\* \* \*

Atmospheric or cranial, fog can be  
fatal on the highway.

\* \* \*

### MUDDLE OF THE ROAD

What causes highway accidents?  
Well, experts all conclude  
The gasoline is too refined,  
The drivers much too crude.

—Anna Herbert in  
Highways or Dieways?

\* \* \*

### GUY TO WATCH

You watch the guy who drives ahead  
And the guy who drives behind.

You watch to the right  
You watch to the left,  
You drive with a calm, clear mind.

But the guy you really have to watch  
On the highways, you will find,  
Is the guy behind the guy ahead  
And ahead of the guy behind.

—C.N.I.B.



### REGULAR and TUBELESS

- Outstanding gripping qualities to give sure traction on Snow, Ice or Mud.
- Tread rubber compound for a fresh sure bite on every turn of the wheel.
- Designed for cool running on bare roads.

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or  
ALBERTA CO-OP  
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**CO-OP WEEK**  
**OCT. 25<sup>th</sup> · NOV. 1<sup>st</sup>.**



# From A Point of Law

by A. M. BROWNLEE

## THE LIGHTING OF FIRES ON FARM LANDS

The other day our office was consulted by a farmer who is suffering damages and who, undoubtedly, will suffer further damages because of a negligent use of fire by his neighbor. The neighbor had been cutting brush, and decided that the best way to get rid of it was to burn it. In doing so he failed to exercise proper safety precautions with the result that fire spread on the complainant's lands where it has burned for some time and is presently burning in the ground. Ground fires can be difficult to extinguish, and the complainant is faced with a very serious situation. The neighbor who started the fire will eventually be held liable for the complainant's damages on the old principle of law that a person who brings or permits to be brought on to his land a dangerous thing or substance is liable in damages if it spreads on to his neighbor's land.

The necessity for the use of fire on private lands is recognized, but because of the inherent danger, very strict rules and regulations are laid down in Part 111 of the Forests Act, 1955, revised Statutes of Alberta, Chapter 118. The Act, together with regulations promulgated under the Act, should be very carefully considered by a land owner who proposes to burn brush or other matter.

Section 122 of the Act authorizes the Lieutenant Governor in Council to make regulations:

- (a) for the prevention and extinguishing of fires,
- (b) for granting permits for the use of fire
  - (i) for clearing land,
  - (ii) for disposal of debris and other inflammable waste, and
  - (iii) for industrial purposes.

The regulations can prescribe conditions under which permits may be granted; the precautions to be taken in the use of fire under permit; and the appliances, implements and apparatus to be kept at hand by the holders of permits. Under certain circumstances permits may not be necessary, but the circumstances must be prescribed by regulation. The regulations may regulate or prevent the piling or accumulating of brushwood, debris or other inflammable material. The regulations may authorize

a designated person to enter on private lands for the purpose of removing inflammable materials. Rules may also be made prescribing precautions for the prevention of fire in connection with the use and operation of traction and other engines.

Breaches of the regulations may lead to prosecutions, and it is particularly important to keep in mind that where a land owner makes use of fire in the course of his farming operations in a manner which is contrary to the provisions of the regulations, he may be charged with the cost of extinguishing the fire and the cost, if not promptly paid, may be charged against his land.

Section 124 provides for the appointment of fire guardians, and it states that all members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Reeve, Secretary and Councillors of each Municipal District, forest rangers, game officers, fishery officers, the resident taxpayer appointed by the Council of each Municipal District, and such other persons as may be appointed by the Minister shall be ex officio fire guardians. Fire guardians have authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of regulations under it and also the provisions of any by-law passed by a Municipal District for the prevention, suppression of or protection against prairie, forest, ground or bush fires.

Certain duties and powers are delegated to the Reeve of a Municipal District under Section 132 of the Forests Act. Specifically, when he receives information that a timber, brush, prairie or ground fire is in progress within the Municipal District, he may, after due inquiry, require the assistance of male persons for the purpose of fighting and extinguishing the fire. If the fire is found to be due to a breach of the Act or regulations or of a Municipal by-law, the Council of the Municipal District will pay the cost of extinguishing the fire and may then charge such costs to a person who is convicted of a breach

## PRAIRIE GRAIN ADVANCE PAYMENTS ACT AMENDMENT PASSED

A farmer who delivers malt-ing barley will now be eligible to draw an advance on his farm-stored wheat. Deliveries of malt-ing barley and of grain exchanged for seed grain will be exempt from deductions in repayment of an advance (Notes of July 22, 1958). The third major amendment authorizes the consolidation of cash advances from one crop year to the next. This will permit a producer who has been unable to repay fully his cash advance because of a small delivery quota, or other circumstances beyond his control, to obtain a further cash advance on his new crop year. The two advances would then be consolidated and recorded in his permit book. Repayment would be made as the delivery quotas were raised. During the eight months in which the act has been in operation, 50,411 producers secured advances totalling \$35.2 million. Of this amount, \$7.1 million was paid in Manitoba, \$21.8 million in Saskatchewan and \$6.3 million in Alberta. By July 18, about 93 per cent of the amount advanced had been refunded. With all delivery points in the western provinces on a six- or seven-bushels delivery quota by July 22, it is expected that by the end of this month practically all advances will be repaid.

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of the Act, the regulations or the Municipal by-law.

Finally, it is provided in Sections 135 and 136 that where the Reeve of a Municipal District reports that the condition of land in the Municipal District or adjoining it is a source of danger from fire, the land owner may be required to remove the source of the danger.

## BOX CAR DISTRIBUTION

1957

|              | Canadian<br>Box Cars<br>in U.S. | U.S. Box Cars<br>in<br>Canada | Difference<br>between Can.<br>& U.S. box cars |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| July 31      | 19,645                          | 6,599                         | 13,046                                        |
| August 31,   | 18,771                          | 7,221                         | 11,550                                        |
| September 30 | 21,048                          | 6,653                         | 14,395                                        |
| October 31   | 19,988                          | 6,658                         | 13,330                                        |
| November 30  | 16,220                          | 6,332                         | 9,888                                         |
| December 31  | 14,158                          | 5,556                         | 8,602                                         |



## Jr. F.U.A. President's Report

DEAN C. LIEN

During the past few months there have been many activities going on as far as the Juniors are concerned, and looking back over them all, things have been going very well.

Farm Young People's Week was a good indication, as attendance was up, participation very good, and the interest shown in the Jr. F.U.A. at a high level. Junior day was very lively with the young people debating resolutions in a manner which would do justice to any organization. The Ontario delegates certainly added to the week by taking an active part in all functions and especially in helping with sing songs. District conventions this year were well attended by the Juniors. They certainly did a good job of speaking and in carrying out any duties that they were in charge of.

The Jr. F.U.A. also is sending delegates on exchange visits with other provinces and organizations. In early July we sent two juniors to the Saskatchewan Farm Young People's Week. In August we sent Walter Scheidt to the American Institute of Co-operation Conference which was held in Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

During the past few months we have set a new record for the Jr. F.U.A. — we now have a Junior director in each district. I should like to wish them the best, and hope that everyone will give these directors all the support that they can. They are anxious to get going—let's get with it and help them.

A special thanks goes to all of the past Junior board members; they have given a great deal of help and we wish them the best in the future.

### WHICH ARE YOU?

Are you a member booster?

The kind that would be missed —

Or are you just contented

That your name is on the list?

Do you attend the meetings

And mingle with the flock?

Or do you stay at home

To criticize and knock.

Do you take an active part

To help the work along —

Or are you satisfied

To just belong?

Are you a member booster?

Or just the one with a kick,

Who leaves the work to just a few

And talks about the clique.

Are you a dying ember

Or a flame that's bright and strong?

Are you an active member,

Or do you just belong?

## F.U.A. District 6 Convention

Held June 20, 1958 at Chipman, Alta.

The 10th annual convention of District 6 F.U.A. heard a brief address of welcome by the Mayor of Chipman. Mr. Sanford, District 6 Director, presented the agenda for the convention. A. McCalla and Wm. Unterschultz were elected chairmen of the meeting. The annual reports were presented by the F.U.A., F.W.U.A. and Jr. F.U.A. directors; also reports from the district board and FYP delegate.

Interesting and informative addresses were given by Mr. Platt, F.U.A. president; Mrs. Armstrong, F.W.U.A. president; Mr. Lien, Jr. F.U.A. president, as well as brief addresses by two junior visitors from Ontario; Mr. Oxford of the Co-op Insurance and Mr. Herschel of the accounting department.

A number of resolutions were passed, after thorough discussion.

Mr. C. Ziegler was elected to represent District 6 on the provincial hog producers board.

Fifty-seven delegates were present, as well as officials and visitors.

Following is a list of members of the district board for the coming year:

District director, S. A. Sanford, Vegreville; alternate district director, C. Stimpfle, Egremont; F.W.U.A. director, Mrs. P. Dowhaniuk, R.R. 4, Edmonton; alternate F.W.U.A. director, Mrs. L. Carleton, Bon Accord; Junior F.U.A. director, Dick Schroter, Bremner.

Sub-district directors:

Dist. 1—V. E. Toane, Gibbons

Dist. 2—Linus Meyer, Clover Bar

Dist. 3—Russell Goshko, Vegreville

Dist. 4—Ted Chudyk, Vegreville

Dist. 5—John Lupul, Andrew.

## TOO MANY FAIL TO WRITE PROPER WILLS

Too many men fail to write a will until it is too late, according to Donald Evans, northern Alberta manager of Royal Trust Co.

"It is a natural instinct for men to want to provide for their families and leave some security for them after they have died," he said. "However," he added, "when there is a death in the family and no will has been written there is usually a large amount of legal formality to go through." "Wills have been known as far back as history can be traced. The earliest known will was recently discovered in Egypt. It was written in 2548 B.C. The bequests on this will are so clear and legal that any lawyer

## 1958-59 Wheat Quotas

The Canadian Wheat Board has announced that its quota policy for the 1958-59 marketing season will be similar to that in effect in 1957-58.

The unit system will go into effect on August 1. All permit holders will be able to deliver the equivalent of 100 units of grain. Each unit is the equivalent of 3 bushels of wheat, or 5 bushels of barley, or 5 bushels of rye, or 8 bushels of oats. The producer may deliver any combination of these grains up to 100 units.

Following the initial quota, the Board will again establish general quotas at individual stations based upon bushels per specified acre. Specified acreage includes all acreage seeded to wheat (including durum), oats, barley and rye, summerfallowed acreage and acreage seeded to cultivated grasses and forage crops. This year, durum is included in the specified acreage and will be deliverable only on the unit or specified acreage quotas during the 1958-59 crop season.

For flaxseed a delivery quota of 5 bushels per seeded acre has been authorized.

The Board has announced that it will again consider applications on behalf of producers for permission to deliver in excess of established quotas, one carlot of malting barley, pot and/or pearling barley, providing a representative sample has been accepted by a maltster or shipper and a premium is to be paid to the producer.

today would have no trouble at all executing it."

"It would appear from this," he said "that the laws of all civilized countries since time began have allowed men to determine what was to be done with their estates after death."

The normal will drawn out by a lawyer today is typed and bears the names of two witnesses to make it legal. A hand-written will, with no witnesses, is legal in Alberta, but not in all provinces.

Explaining tax laws, Mr. Evans said an estate of \$50,000 or less is not taxed. If it is more than \$50,000 and the tax levied brings the value to less than that amount, then the duty is reduced to leave \$50,000 in the estate.

He also said gifts, to be tax free, must be given three years prior to death.



## F.U.A. District 8 Convention

District 8 held their convention in Forestburg, July 19, 1958. Addresses of welcome were given by Mayor Hamilton and Haddo Meikle, president Forestburg Board of Trade. W. R. Hansel, F.U.A. director, gave his report, as did Mrs. Keast, F.W.U.A. director. These were followed by the reports of the F.U.A. and F.W.U.A. alternate directors—Mr. Keast, and Mrs. Winter; and the Junior director Calvin Ross.

Ninety delegates and officials, and quite a few visitors attended the conference.

Mr. Oxford of the F.U.A. car insurance pool spoke on the subject of car pool insurance.

Mr. Platt, F.U.A. president, was guest speaker, also Mrs. Armstrong. Walter Scheidt, past Junior president, gave a short talk on junior work.

Mr. Brown, president and manager of C.C.I.L. in Winnipeg, talked briefly and brought greetings from C.C.I.L.

Mr. Hansel was re-elected as district director, and Mr. Keast as alternate. Sub-directors elected were: Dist. 1—Stan Perka; Dist. 2—Clarence Jorgenson; Dist. 3—R.B. Haesloop; Dist. 4—Tom Bruce; Dist. 5—Erwin Repp; Dist. 6—Carl Mallett.

Hon. L. C. Halmrast, Minister of Agriculture, was main guest speaker and spoke on the Farm Purchase Credit Act.

Mr. Frey, U.F.A. vice-president, brought greetings from the U.F.A., and Mr. Turner, Wheat Pool delegate, brought Wheat Pool greetings.

A number of resolutions were passed by the convention.

## F.W.U.A. Dist. 7 Conference

The northern section of District 7 F.W.U.A. held their conference in Marwayne on June 21st, with 34 delegates present.

A very fine display of handicraft was held and found to be very interesting.

Mrs. Teteranko of Lloydminster gave a talk on mental health, and Mrs. Bond of the same place, gave a talk on the retarded child.

Members brought picnic baskets and lunch was eaten on the lovely lawn of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Hale.

Films on arthritis and rheumatism, and one on "Tim's Choice" were shown by Mr. Milo Fleming from the Wheat Pool.

Mrs. Paul Belik, F.W.U.A. director for district 7, was returned by acclamation for another year. Mrs. Geo. Finlay, Lloydminster, 2nd vice-president of the F.W.U.A., was at the meeting.

Resolutions on farm deficiency payments; car insurance pool; and white crosses on highways where accidents occur, were passed by the convention.

Next year's pre-convention conference to be held at Streamstown, and the annual conference next June at Marwayne.

## F.W.U.A. Hi-Lites

Sydenham-Gerald FWUA #710, (Wainwright) heard a very interesting summary of the summer conference held in Vermilion. It was decided to serve lunch at the opening of the seed cleaning plant on August 20. A donation was given to the library.

Haultain FWUA #917 (Duhamel) report their tea and food sale and bazaar was a decided success, for which the fine weather and a rain are given the credit. Haultain FUA and FWUA and the Rose Briar FUA held a joint picnic at the Red Deer Lake community grounds and resort. A good time and lots of eats were enjoyed by all.

Anthony Hill FWUA #909 (Ponoka) heard interesting reports on the district convention, given by the two delegates. They found these reports informative. The members of this local served the noon meal at the convention in Ponoka and cleared \$68.00 for their treasury.

Heath FWUA #703 (Wainwright) heard the report of Ruth Murray, the FYPW delegate and feel that she certainly enjoyed every moment of her week at Farm Young People's Week. This local won first prize for country floats at the Wainwright Frontier Parade. Mrs. Jones gave an interesting report on the District 7 convention held in Vermilion in July.

Westlock FWUA #308 enjoyed their last meeting very much, having two visitors—Mrs. Petrie of Westlock, and Mrs. Murd. McGregor an old-timer of the district who gave some interesting history of years ago around this area. A \$10 donation was made to the Cancer Fund. Much discussion took place re the Jarvie convention, to which Mrs. Lyons and Mrs. Alton were delegates. Special mention was made of the addresses by Mrs. Armstrong and Mr. Platt—which were very informative.

Ranfurly FWUA #610 motored to Park Grove community centre to visit the bazaar and tea put on by the FWUA local there. Three members attended the conference in Vegreville in June and their report was given at this meeting. Mrs. Knapp gave a short talk on Ukrainian holidays.

A very interesting report on the Vulcan convention was given to a meeting of West Wind FWUA #1217 (Pincher Creek). This local are planning their annual picnic and strawberry social. Thank you letters were received re donation to incubator fund and from mental hospital re parcel given to patients.

Warner FWUA #1402 were making plans to visit the Farm Experimental Station in a group. Booth sale realized the sum of \$68.04 profit. Delegates reports were given on the recent convention. Carl Culler attended the FYPW and reported on it. He is now director of Jr. FUA for district 14. He won 3rd prize in grain judging and is a committee to organize a Jr. FUA camp.

Red Deer FWUA #1026 held lively discussion on municipal collection of dues; soil conservation; and horticulture. The junior garden project took some time—by way of choosing prizes, arranging for judges and lunches with refreshments to end the project. A report on district 10 convention at Olds was heard, also on Red Deer conference. Plans are under way for the forming of a junior local in the near future.

Hillside FWUA #906 (Millet) discussed the matter of whether it is more important to make money—or to relax and enjoy the Farmers' Day picnic, feeling that the hours of work preparing for the picnic should be cut down in order to leave more time for relaxation. Their picnic showed a net profit of \$84.00. A report on the district 9 convention, held in Ponoka on June 18, was given.

### F.U.A. MEMBERSHIP WEEK

November 3 - 8.

### F.U.A. ANNUAL CONVENTION

December 8 - 12.





## F.W.U.A. Section

### PRESIDENTS REPORT

Mrs. C. T. Armstrong

#### Schools of Agriculture

The Farm Women's Week was attended by three of our FWUA members and reports were given on Fairview, Vermilion and Olds. It was a real pleasure for me to be able to attend Olds for the last day and to renew acquaintances made several years ago and to meet new friends. Mrs. Townsend, who originated the idea of a rest week for farm women at the Olds School of Agriculture, was there and was leader of the novelty band of volunteer musicians, and the concert of amateur talent was greatly enjoyed. The program arranged through the day was quite varied and helpful. From the reports given by our representatives the attendance has dropped, but it was learned that a few more FWUA members were registered. It was learned that registration of farm boys and girls for the Fall term at the schools has shown greater interest and I would urge any who may have a boy or girl wishing to attend, to act soon in getting information and complete the application.

In thinking about this, it makes me wonder if the times are changing? We learn that employment of students through school holidays was an all-time low, and for a change the extra money was not there as a lure to drop-out from school. Perhaps the realization that education is a necessity is starting to break through to the young people as well as some parents. In any case I hope our farm young people will continue their education as far as they are capable of learning, so that they will be properly equipped to take their place in society.

#### Board Meetings

mid-summer board meetings. The Most farm organizations held C.F.A. held theirs in Port Arthur

the end of July, where matters of Provincial-Federal interest were discussed and further plans made to continue our efforts to bring about better economic conditions for agriculture. The F.W.U.A. held their meeting of directors on August 13. A full agenda was handled and plans were discussed for our annual convention to be held in Edmonton in December. Committees were set up to study matters of Education, Health, Social Welfare, Laws pertaining to Women, etc. This is in addition to the convenerships already functioning in the F.W.U.A.

The A.F.A. held their board meeting August 14th, and a very full discussion took place on all phases of current problems of agriculture.

#### Archives Committee

The F.W.U.A. has been asked to try and locate old records and items of historical interest concerning farm organizations in the early beginnings. If any locals or members of families of our pioneers would be able to help in this endeavour, we would appreciate hearing from you at head office and will be pleased to preserve these museum pieces.

## Comments

Feature articles for next month are:

Why, How and Who of Integration.

\* \* \*

Changing Trends in the Farm Labour Field by W. Davidson.

We have information of one Co-op that has been in continuous business in Alberta since 1917. Can any in Alberta beat this record? Please write us.

Co-op Week is set for October 25 to November 1. We suggest that you plan an activity for this occasion.

We hope that you will like our theme for the F.U.A. membership drive. It is "BRINGING IN THE SHEAVES". See the sheaf on the front page.

The October issue of the Organized Farmer will feature several items of economic nature on farming. Your writer will be in Winnipeg to cover the two annual conventions of economic associations.

This issue of the Organized Farmer features the proceedings of the Inter-

national Wheat Surplus Utilization Conference held at Brookings. It is the sincere wish of the president that the readers take a good look at this subject.

## CARE OF FOAM RUBBER

Foam rubber is rapidly outpacing traditional paddings and fillings for use in upholstery, reports the Supervisor of Home Economics Division, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Mrs. Vera Macdonald. Providing a trim, sleek look, it is virtually indestructible but strong sunlight, intense heat, oil, grease, tar and some dry-cleaning fluids cause deterioration. Therefore, do not let rubber upholstered furniture stand in strong sunlight for any length of time and keep it away from radiators and steam pipes. When purchasing a foam rubber pillow smell it first, as an undesirable odor that will not disappear with use, may indicate deterioration. Choose a cool, dark place for storing foam rubber furniture.

Any oil, grease or tar spots should be removed immediately with warm water and mild soap. If the spots are stubborn, dry-cleaning fluid will have to be used, but it must be used carefully as these fluids soften rubber and vigorous action could cause permanent damage. Wipe the fluid off immediately and sponge the area to remove all traces of the cleaner. Should an accidental tear or cut occur in a mattress or other article of foam rubber it can be mended with rubber cement.

## WORK FOR SAFETY



## CO-OP WEEK

October 25 - November 1





# Join the Happy Gang

~~~~~  
INSURE AT COST AND DRIVE PROTECTED
~~~~~

**See**  
**Your F.U.A. Car Pool Agent TODAY**

**FOR NEAREST AGENT SEE PAGE 12**

**If there is no agent in your district contact F.U.A. central office**





## ACCIDENT INSURANCE At NO COST

to Eligible Alberta Wheat Pool Members  
Commencing August 1st, 1958



### Who Gets Coverage

Alberta Wheat Pool around-the-clock accident insurance covers any member who—

1. Is an active farmer in areas served by Alberta Wheat Pool facilities.
2. Has delivered to Alberta Wheat Pool a minimum of 2,000 bushels of grain, or \$1,500 in value of forage seed in the last 36 months.\*



No application is needed. Eligible members were covered automatically from August 1st, 1958. Dependents of eligible members are also covered. For details on how the Alberta Wheat Pool Accident Insurance plan may be extended to non-family farm workers, see your Alberta Wheat Pool agent.

### Where Is Coverage

Alberta Wheat Pool Accident Insurance not only covers you on every task around the farm. It goes further, covering you and your family at work and at play.



### How Much Coverage

Alberta Wheat Pool Accident Insurance benefits include—

**For loss of life—as much as \$1,000.00.**

**For loss of sight or limbs—as much as \$1,000.00.**

**For medical expenses—as much as \$500.00.**

Aware of the high rate of farm accidents and the heavy cost to members, your Alberta Wheat Pool takes pride in offering this accident insurance coverage at no cost. For complete details on this insurance plan, your Alberta Wheat Pool invites you to discuss it with your agent soon. This is a further step in Alberta Wheat Pool's endeavour to bring maximum service to its members.

\* For full details on eligibility check your Alberta Wheat Pool Agent

# ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

*Farmer-Owned Co-operative*